朝比奈泰彦*: 地衣類雑記 (§137-139)

Yasuhiko ASAHINA*: Lichenologische Notizen (§137-139)

§137. On the Occurrence of Lecanora alphoplaca Ach. in Japan.

In the last autumn (1957) the writer found a luxuriant growth of *L. alphoplaca* on massive rocks (rhyolite) protruding above the surface of the River Agano-gawa, near Tsugawa-machi, Niigata Prefecture (about 139° 30′ E.L., 37° 40′ N.L.). As this lichen belongs to a circumpolar species of the northern hemishere, it is no wonder, that it occurs in Japan. Notwithstanding it may be said that its first record in Japan is a notable event.

Thalline rosettes up to 5 cm broad, 0.6–0.8 mm thick, rather rigid, ashy grey, smooth but mat, tightly attached to the substratum with medullary hypae, warted areolate in the centre, areoles 1–2 mm broad, radiate laciniate at the circumference, laciniae lobate, lobes 1–2 mm broad, apices crenulate or truncate. Apothecia generally gregarious in the centre, 1–3 mm broad, patellaeform, receptaculum concolorous with thallus, vaguely concentrially rugose, disc brownish black or brown, at first plane

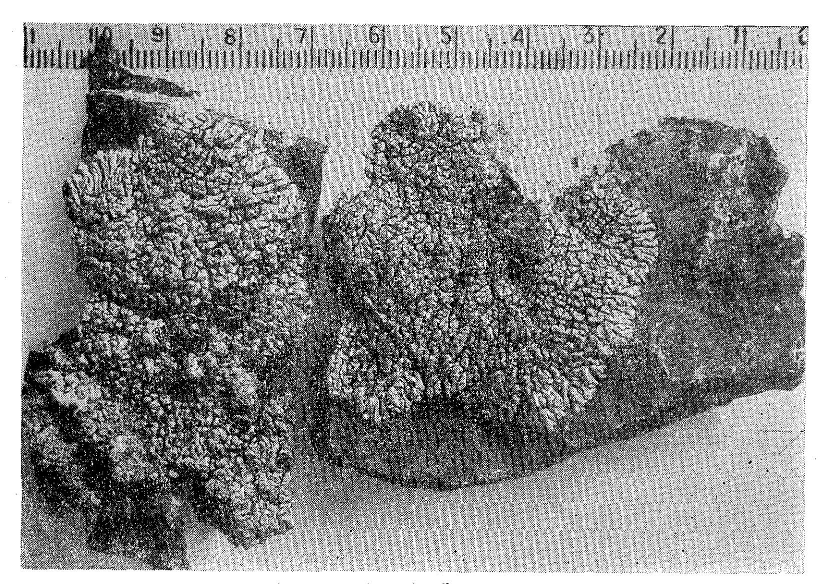


Fig. 1. *Lecanora alphoplaca* Ach. from Japan. ×1.

* 資源科学研究所 Research Institute for Natural Resorces, Shinjuku, Tokyo.

then slightly convex, margin rather thin, often flexuose, pedicellate at the bottom. Cortical layer ca 30μ thick, composed of vertical hyphae 3–5μ thick, frequently septate, almost colorless; gonidial layer 60–80μ broad, often isolated algal colonies are seen in the lower part of proper gonidial layer within the medulla, algal cells 4–6μ broad, medullary hyphae covered with colorless minute crystals, partly dissolving in dil. HCl. Hymenium hyaline, 60–80μ high, paraphyses 3–4μ thick frequently articulated, conglutinate; asci cylindrical, 70μ long, 20μ broad, slightly thickened at the apex, 8-spored, spores ellipsoid, $14\text{–}16 \times 6\text{–}9 (\mu)$ large. Contains norstictic acid (K+ red, PD+yellow).

Other Asian specimens of this species examined by the writer: In 1943 the members of an expedition to the Mongolian front of northwestern China, despatched by the Takeda Research Laboratory (Osaka) brought back several good specimens, which I have identified with *Lecanora alphoplaca* Ach. Substratum rhyolite:

Localities: Inner Mongolia. Collected by F. Fujikawa & T. Watanabe. 宣化省煙筒山 6, VIII 1943; 錫林勒盟阿巴嘎 (頁子廟) 18, VIII 1943; 察南張家口水母宮 24, VIII 1943; 晋北大同孤山 28, VIII 1943.

The surface of these specimens growing in desert regions is distinctly rough, presumably scratched by the sandblast, while that of the Japanese specimens growing in clean atmosphere is quite smooth. In his elaborate work "The Lichens from Central Asia" Magnusson enumerated also *L. alphoplaca* collected in Inner Mongolia. Degelius[1] mentioned the occurrence of *Lecanora melanaspis* (Ach.) Th. Fr. in Aleutian Islands, a sister species of *L. alphoplaca*, but not the latter itself. Among the copious lichen specimens collected by Dr. Y. Kobayashi at Atka (one of the Aleutian Islands) in 1931 I could find neither *L. melanaspis* nor *L. alphoplaca*. Recently J. W. Thomson Jr.[2] reported the occurrence of *Lecanora alphoplaca* for the first time from North America.

此処に問題となつた地衣は本邦フローラの一新品である。昨秋 (1957) 越後東蒲原郡津川町の名所キリン山の北側を流れる阿賀野川原に起伏する岩盤 (流紋岩) の表面に大群落をなして着生する本種を発見した。恐らく本邦内の別の地方にも産することが想像される。元来本種は北半球の周極性種に属するから日本に産しても不思議はないが最初のレコードとしては記録の必要がある。Sven Hedin の遠征隊の採集品を基礎とした Magnusson の中央アジア地衣誌中には図入りで掲載され又昭和 18 年に大阪の武田薬

1) Meddelanden fran Göteborgs Botaniska, 1937, p. 125.
2) Bryologist 54: 39, 1951.

品工業株式会社研究所が派遣した蒙疆遠征隊の隊員藤川福二郎，渡辺武両氏も数ケ所で本種を採集して居る。又 Degelius のアラスカ及アリューシャン地衣誌には姉妹種である *Lecanora melanaspis* が挙げてあるのみで其 var. *alphoplaca* 即現今独立種として取扱われる本種はない。筆者は念の為に 1931 年に小林義雄氏がアリューシャン群島の一つアトカ島で採集した可成り豊富の標本を捜索したが *melanaspis* も *alphoplaca* も確認できなかつた。最近 Thomson は北米産の *L. alphoplaca* を確認した。

本種は径 5 cm 位に達する固着ロゼットを構成し中央は小区劃に亀裂するが周辺は放散式に射出する裂片 (sect. Placodium の特徴) を具え髄は K+赤色，PD+黄色でノルスチクチン酸を含み，姉妹品 *L. melanaspis* が K−，D− であるのと異る。

§138. **Parmeliella adglutinata** Asahina, nov. nom.

Syn. *Pannaria stenophylla* (non Tuck. 1877) Hue in Nouv. Arch. du Mus., ser. 4, **10**: 206 (1908).

Parmeliella stenophylla A. Zahlbr., Cat. Lich. Univ. **3**: 224, pro p.

On the basis of a Japanese specimen Hue established *Pannaria stenophylla*, without taking notice of an anticeded homonym of Tuckerman.[3] After a while Zahlbruckner transferred it into *Parmeliella*, citing both names (Tuckerman's as well as Hue's) as synonyms. In the modern sense Hue's plant belongs to *Parmeliella*, because its spores are simple and apothecia biatorine. On the contrary Tuckerman's plant has 1-septate spores and is more appropriate to enlist it either among *Placynthium*[4] or among *Huella* according to its gonidia are *Scytonema* or *Nostoc* respectively. At all events "*Parmeliella stenophylla*" should not be used for Hue's plant.

§139. **Thyrea latissima** Asahina, nov. sp.

Thallus coriaceus, plagas monophyllas vel cum paucis foliis complicatas usque ad 5 cm latas formans; supra glaber, nigro olivaceo et fusco variegatus, irregulariter rugosus, ostiolis pycnidiorum pallidis confertis humiliter verruculosus, margine subintegro et flexuoso; subtus niger, asperatus, pro majore parte albo pruinosus, eccentrice umbilicatus ad saxa calcarea affixus.

Thallus 0.3–0.4 mm crassus (in statu madefacto), non corticatus; medulla gelatinosa, hyphae medullarum ca 1μ latae, increbre ramosae, laxe anastomosantes, ad partem superiorem inferioremque cellulis gonidiorum densius dispositis, in medio fere nullis; gonidia xanthocapsoidea, cellulis singularibus magnit, vulgo $7\times3\mu$ duae vel quattuor in tegmento gelatinoso flavicante 10–14μ lato circumdatis. Extra thallum in-

3) Proceed. Americ. Acad. Arts & Sciences, **12**: 169 (1877).

4) Fink, Lichen Flora of United States, p. 172 (1935).

feriorem sorediis isidioideis, sordide fusconigris, 15–100μ latis, vestitus. Pycnidia ellipsoidea, thallo immersa, magnitudine 80–120×70–100μ; pycnoconidia exobasidialia,



Fig. 2. *Thyrea latissima* Asahina ×1.

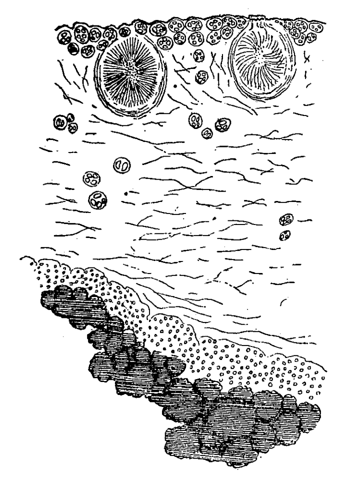


Fig. 3. Vertical section of the thallus of *Thyrea latissima* Asahina. Above two pycuidia, below dark granules of isidialike soredia. Schematized.

ellipsoidea, 1.5×1μ. Apothecia non visa, probabiliter planta dioica.

Locus natalis: Sawadani-mura, Naka-gun, Prov. Awa (Shikoku). leg. M. Togashi, 23 Nov. 1957. Typus in herb. Asahinae.

This new species is one of the remarkable findings of Mr. M. Togashi in 1957. Among congeneric plants it has exceedingly large thallus, whose diameter amounts to 5 cm or more. In spite of diligent search I could find no apothecium.

昨年 (1957) 秋富樫誠君が四国阿波の那賀川流域で採集したものの内の一珍品である。外形はカワイワタケの様式であるが表面黒藍色で褐色の斑があり裏面は地は黒色で粗糙で大部分白色の粉霜を被て居る，表面に淡色の細微の孔口が密集して

居ることもカワイワタケに似て居るがゴニヂアはキサントカプサ藻であるから異なる。又葉体の断面を非常に注意して探したが粉子器ばかりで子嚢のある子器は見出し得なかつた恐らく二家性のものと思う 。尚葉体下面の黒色層は細顆粒状の裂芽状粉芽の集積したものから成り其脱落散布で蕃殖を助けるのであろう。現地に近い採集家が新しい産地を発見されたら現標本の分与を希望いたします。

○キバナハナネコノメ（原　寛） Hiroshi HARA: A yellow-flowered variety of *Chrysosplenium album*.

ハナネコノメは満開の時はその白い花で容易に他種から識別できるのが常であるところが東海地方の一部に意外にも緑黄色の花を開くものが見出された。一寸見ると小形なコガネネコノメを思わせるが，毛，葉，花序，雌雄蕋，蒴，種子などの性質はハナネコノメと一致し，ただ萼片がすこし短かくかなり平開するため雄蕋が著しく超出して見え，葯も黄色つぽく，花糸や花柱も淡緑色をおび，茎や葉下面も暗紫をおびることが少ない点が異なつている。この形は今のところ天竜川と大井川上流の山地から知られ，他種と混生せず雑種性のものとは考えられないし，東京で栽植しても変らない。ハナネコノメのはつきりした地方変種とみなすのが妥当と思う。終りに本植物の資料を提供された井波一雄・大村敏朗・小山鉄夫の諸氏に謝意を表します。

Chrysosplenium album Maxim. var. **flavum** Hara, var. nov.

Sepala ovata obtusa vel breviter acutiuscula sub anthesin saepe aperta viridescenti-flava 2–2.5 mm longa. Stamina 3–4 mm longa longe exserta; antherae luteolae saepe rubescentes. Styli 1.5–2 mm longi longe exserti. Pistilla et filamenta viridescentia. Folia subtus pallide viridia. Cetera ut in var. *stamineo*.

Nom. Jap. Kibana-hananekonome (nom. nov.).

Hab. Honshu media. Prov. Tôtômi: Misakubo (H. Itô, Mar. 27, 1957, fl.—typus n TI); ad ripam Tochû (H. Hara, May 4, 1957, fr.); m. Itatoriyama 1400 m (T. Yamazaki, May 5, 1954). Prov. Mikawa: in valle Urushijima, Tomiyama-mura (K. Inami, May 2, 1955, fr.). Prov. Suruga: Numadaira ad fl. Ôi-gawa (H. Matsuda, Apr. 16, 1956, fl.).

This local variety is near to var. *stamineum* (Franch.) Hara, but differs from the latter mainly by greenish-yellow and shorter sepals, and yellowish anthers.